

PETITION FOR PATENT APPLICATION (ON BEHALF OF INVENTOR WHO REFUSES TO SIGN)		Attorney Docket No.	014574-000020
		Inventors	Craig Alan Nicholl and John Cruse
		<i>COMPLETE IF KNOWN</i>	
		US Application No.	10/577,788
OR		US Filing Date	April 28, 2006
<input type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16 (e)) required)	Art Unit	Not Assigned
		Examiner Name	Not Assigned

I, Jennifer L. Skord, do declare as follows.

1. I, Jennifer L. Skord, am the U.S. Patent Attorney for Kevin Norman, who is the Commercial and Technical Director of HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED, which is the applicant of the below-noted priority WO application PCT/GB2004/004555 and priority GB application 0325459.6 for the above-captioned US application 10/577,788, and thus, HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED is the lawful owner of the above-captioned US application 10/577,788.
2. A certified copy of priority GB application 0325459.6 is enclosed, showing HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED as the applicant, and thus evidencing that HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED is the lawful owner of the above-captioned US application 10/577,788, which is the US counterpart of priority GB application 0325459.6.
3. The first named inventor, Craig Alan Nicholl, signed the combined Declaration and Power of Attorney for US application 10/577,788. However, the second named inventor, John Cruse, refuses to sign the combined Declaration and Power of Attorney for US 10/577,788, and Craig Alan Nicholl does not wish to sign on behalf of John Cruse.
4. Thus, Kevin Norman is signing a combined Declaration and Power of Attorney document for the above-captioned US 10/577,788, as enclosed with the present Petition.
5. John Cruse was employed by HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED between November 17, 2001 and April 25, 2005 to provide contract electrical/electronic design services. HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED discontinued his services for economic reasons. A copy of the invoice no. 0075 from John Cruse to HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED for October 2003 (the month priority GB application 0325459.6 was filed) is enclosed.
6. John Cruse was disappointed about his services being discontinued as he had worked at HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED for about 3 1/2 years. He was asked to sign the combined Declaration and Power of Attorney for the above-captioned US application 10/577,788 by a HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED employee who remains in touch with John Cruse. He refused to sign, and would not allow his telephone number, or other contact details to be passed to the corporate officers of HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED for them to contact him directly.
7. John Cruse was employed by HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED to provide contract electrical/electronic design services. It is clear that such employment services by him would be expected to result in an invention. It would therefore be expected that HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED, as the legal entity employing John Cruse and paying for his design services, would own any resulting inventions. This is evidenced by

the enclosed certified copy of priority GB application 0325459.6, showing HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED as the applicant. There is no written contract of employment.

8. The last known address for John Cruse is:

John Cruse
12 Partridge Drive
Clayton Heights
Bradford
BD6 3XU
UNITED KINGDOM

9. Thus, by my March 21, 2007 letter, I forwarded to John Cruse the combined Declaration and Power of Attorney that had already been signed by Craig Alan Nicholl, together with a copy of US application 10/577,788, as filed April 28, 2006 at the US Patent and Trademark Office, and asked John Cruse to sign and to date the combined Declaration and Power of Attorney, and then return the executed document to me. I have not received any reply from him.

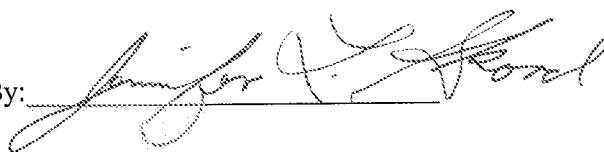
10. Accordingly, a good faith effort has been made to obtain the signature of John Cruse on the combined Declaration and Power of Attorney.

11. Thus, it is necessary for Kevin Norman, as a corporate officer of HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED to sign the combined Declaration and Power of Attorney for the above-captioned US 10/577,788, as enclosed with the present Petition, as it does not appear possible to gain John Cruse's signature and it is necessary to execute this document in order to preserve the rights of HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED and to prevent irreparable damage to HEIGHTS (UK) LIMITED.

12. I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the US application or any US patent issued thereon.

Date: May 11, 2007

By:



Jennifer L. Skord, Reg. No. 30,687
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Enclosures: Certified Copy of Priority GB Application 0325459.6
Copy of Invoice No. 0075

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the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents originally filed in connection with patent application GB0325459.6 filed on 31 October 2003.

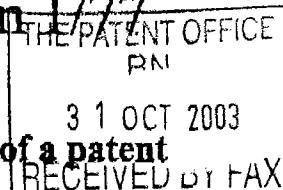
In accordance with the Patents (Companies Re-registration) Rules 1982, if a company named in this certificate and any accompanying documents has re-registered under the Companies Act 1980 with the same name as that with which it was registered immediately before re-registration save for the substitution as, or inclusion as, the last part of the name of the words "public limited company" or their equivalents in Welsh, references to the name of the company in this certificate and any accompanying documents shall be treated as references to the name with which it is so re-registered.

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Signed 
Dated 30 April 2007

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The Patent Office
Cardiff Road
Newport
NP9 1RH

Request for grant of a patent

31 OCT 2003

03W0V03 E848604 1 002046
P01/7700 0.00-0325459.6

1. Your Reference **NAJ/JRT/Y2008**

2. Application number **0325459.6**

3. Full name, address and postcode
of the or each Applicant

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Wainstalls

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West Yorkshire

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Country/state of incorporation
(if applicable)

08744740001

Incorporated in: United Kingdom

4. Title of the invention

**IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO
PRINTING PLATE OVENS**

5. Name of agent

APPLEYARD LEES

Address for service in the UK to
which all correspondence should
be sent

**15 CLARE ROAD
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Patents ADP number

190001

6. Priority claimed to:

Country

Application number

Date of filing

7. Divisional status claimed from:

Number of parent application

Date of filing

8. Is a statement of inventorship and
of right to grant a patent required in
support of this application?

YES

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form

Description

40 (x2)

Claim(s)

Abstract

Drawing(s)

7 (x2)

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translation of priority documents

**Statement of inventorship and
right to grant a patent (PF 7/77)**

**Request for a preliminary
examination and search (PF 9/77)**

Request for substantive examination (PF 10/77)

Any other documents
(please specify)

11.

We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.
Signature _____ Date _____

Signature

218

APPLEYARD LEES

31 October 2003

Appleby) less

12. Contact

Nicholas Jackson-01422330110

IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO PRINTING PLATE OVENS

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to heating apparatus for a printing plate oven, a method of heating printing plates in a printing plate oven, drive means for printing plates, a method of driving a printing plate, cooling means for use with a printing plate oven, a method of cooling a
10 printing plate, control means for heating apparatus for a printing plate oven, a method of controlling the heat of heat apparatus of a printing plate oven, temperature regulation means for a printing plate oven and a method of regulating the ambient temperature in a printing plate
15 oven.

Background to the Invention

Lithographic printing plates may have an approximate
20 lifespan of approximately 50,000 to 250,000 prints or impressions. However, if the lithographic printing plates have been baked then the lithographic printing plates may be used for approximately 1 million to 1.5 million prints or more. Accordingly, it is highly advantageous to use
25 baked lithographic printing plates and in particular when producing numerous identical images.

Prior art ovens for lithographic printing plates may heat a lithographic printing plate unevenly. This may result
30 in part of the lithographic printing plate deteriorating quicker than other parts of the plate. Accordingly, the lifespan of the lithographic printing plate will not be as great as an evenly heated lithographic printing plate.

Furthermore, when lithographic printing plates are cooled, the surface of the lithographic printing plate may be caused to ripple. This uneven surface will reduce the 5 quality of the prints subsequently obtained from the lithographic plates.

It is an aim of the present invention to overcome at least one problem associated with the prior art whether referred 10 to herein or otherwise.

Summary of the Invention

According to a first aspect of the present invention there 15 is provided heating apparatus for a printing plate oven comprising at least one heating element extending in a first direction wherein a printing plate is arranged, in use, to pass the heating element in a second direction which is at an angle to the first direction.

20 The heating element may comprise a substantially linear heating element. Preferably the linear element comprises a longitudinal axis which extends in the first direction.

25 Preferably the heating apparatus is arranged, in use, to be located in an oven compartment of a printing plate oven.

30 Preferably the printing plate is arranged, in use, to pass underneath the or each heating element.

Preferably the heating apparatus comprises a plurality of heating elements. Preferably each heating element

comprises a longitudinal axis which extends in the first direction. Preferably the longitudinal axes of each heating element are parallel.

- 5 Preferably the or each heating element comprises a lamp. Preferably the or each heating element comprises an infrared lamp. The or each lamp is powered by an electrical supply and preferably by a pulsated electrical supply.
- 10 The lamp may comprise a halogen lamp.

The lamp may comprise an elongate lamp.

- 15 Preferably the lamp is pulsated in order to control the heat generated by the lamp.

- 20 The angle between the first direction and the second direction may be greater than 15° and preferably is greater than 30° and more preferably is greater than or equal to substantially 45°.

- 25 The angle between the first direction and the second direction may be less than 80° and preferably is less than 75° and more preferably is less than or equal to substantially 70°.

Preferably the heating elements are arranged spaced apart laterally across the heating apparatus.

- 30 Preferably if a part of a printing plate passes underneath a first end of a first heating element then said part of the printing plate passes underneath a second end of a second (adjacent) heating element.

Preferrably the or each heating element comprises a first end which is located upstream of second end of the respective heating element such that a printing plate is 5 arranged, in use, to pass underneath the first end of the heating element and subsequently underneath the second end of the heating element.

The heating apparatus may comprise a first group (a 10 central group) of heating elements located centrally laterally in the heating apparatus and one or more lateral or side groups (at least one right group and/or at least one left group) of heating elements located adjacent to the lateral edges of the heating apparatus. There may 15 be two, four, six, eight or any suitable member of lateral or side groups.

The heating apparatus may comprise side heating element(s). The side heating element(s) may have a 20 longitudinal length less than a non-side heating element, for example, a central heating element.

The or each heating element may comprise reflecting means. The or each reflecting means may be located adjacent to, 25 and preferably is located above, the respective lamp. The reflecting means may comprise a reflector. The reflecting means may comprise a first side wall and a second side wall in order to direct the heat. The reflecting means may comprise an upper wall located uppermost in the 30 reflecting means and may locate between the upper portions of the respective side walls. The reflecting means may prevent and/or inhibit the heat being reflected radially outwardly from the heating element and preferably from the

respective lamp. Preferably the reflecting means maintains and reflects the heat radially out from the respective heating element (and preferably from the respective lamp) within an angle. The angle may be 5 greater than 30° and preferably is greater than 45° and more preferably is greater than 60°. The angle may be less than 180° and preferably is less than 135° and more preferably is less than 90°. The angle may be substantially 80°. Preferably the reflecting means 10 reflects the heat downwardly towards an upper surface of a printing plate, in use.

The heating apparatus may comprise an array of heating elements wherein the longitudinal axis of the heating 15 elements are parallel. The heating elements may form a herring bone pattern within the heating apparatus.

The heating apparatus may comprise cooling means. The cooling means may be arranged, in use, to cool the or each 20 heating element. Each heating element may have cooling means associated therewith. The or each cooling means may comprise a fan. The or each cooling means may dissipate heat away from the heating element and/or reflecting means.

25 The reflecting means may be arranged such that the heat reflected from a first heating element overlaps on a surface of a printing plate, in use, with the heat reflected from an adjacent heating element. The 30 overlapping portion may be greater than 5 mm. The overlapping portion may be less than 10 mm. The overlapping portion may be substantially 7 mm.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of heating printing plates in an oven compartment of a printing plate oven comprising heating at least one heating element wherein the heating 5 element extends in a first direction and moving a printing plate pasted the heating element in a second direction which is at an angle to the first direction.

The method may comprise passing the printing plate 10 underneath the heating element.

The method may comprise providing a plurality of heating elements in the heating apparatus.

15 The method may comprise providing an array of heating elements in a herring bone pattern in the heating apparatus.

According to a third aspect of the present invention there 20 is provided drive means for a printing plate, the drive means being arranged, in use to drive a printing plate wherein the drive means comprises a first roller and the first roller comprises an outer surface for contacting the printing plate in which the outer surface of the roller 25 comprises at least one raised portion.

Preferably the drive means is for use in a printing plate oven. The drive means may drive a printing plate into and/or out of and/or through a printing plate oven and 30 preferably an oven compartment of a printing plate oven.

Preferably the first roller comprises a drive roller which is driven.

Preferably the outer surface of the first roller comprises a plurality of raised portions.

- 5 Preferably the or each raised portion extends radially around the outer surface of the first roller and preferably completely radially around the outer surface of the first roller to provide a cylindrical support surface.
- 10 Preferably the first roller has a longitudinal axis that extends laterally across the printing plate oven.

Preferably in a longitudinal cross-section, an upper surface and/or a lower surface of the first roller 15 comprise castellated surfaces.

Preferably the drive means comprises urging means to urge the printing plate towards the first roller, in use. The urging means may comprise a second roller. Preferably, 20 the outer surface of the second roller is spaced from the outer surface of the first roller. The outer surface of the second roller may be spaced from the outer surface of the first roller by a distance slightly less than the thickness of a printing plate to be driven therethrough.

25 The urging second roller may be biased relatively towards the first roller.

30 The outersurface of the drive roller may comprise a deformable or resilient material.

The outersurface of the urging roller may comprise a deformable or resilient material.

The drive means may comprise adjustment means to adjust the separation distance between the outersurface of the drive roller and the outersurface of the urging roller.

5

Preferably the drive means comprises adjustment means to adjust the urging force between the drive roller and the urging means.

10 Preferably the first roller is located below the second roller, in use.

The urging means may comprise an urging roller wherein the outer surface of the urging roller comprises at least one raised portion. Preferably the or each raised portion on the urging roller extends radially around the outer surface of the urging roller. Preferably the urging roller has an outer surface contoured or shaped identical to the first roller but may have raised portion(s) which are off set longitudinally along the urging roller and preferably to cause a raised portion in one roller to locate within a channel portion defined between two adjacent raised portions on the other roller.

25 The outer surface of the urging roller may comprise a plurality of channel portions.

30 Preferably the printing plate is arranged, in use, to be driven between an outer surface of the drive roller and an outer surface of the urging means.

Preferably the drive roller is arranged, in use, to locate directly vertically below the urging means, in use.

Preferably the drive roller extends along a longitudinal axis. Preferably the urging means extends along a longitudinal axis. Preferably the longitudinal axis of the drive roller is parallel to but vertically offset from the longitudinal axis of the urging means.

Preferably adjacent raised portions on the or each roller define a channel portions therebetween. Preferably the drive roller has raised portions which are offset laterally with raised portions of the urging means and preferably are offset such that a part of a printing plate is not contacted simultaneously on both surfaces (i.e. simultaneously contacted on the upper surface and lower surface at the same point).

The urging roller may be resiliently biased towards the drive roller by resilient means, in use.

The resilient means may comprise a spring which urges the urging roller towards the drive roller once the drive roller is spaced from the urging roller by a distance greater than a set or predetermined distance.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of driving a printing plate the method comprising driving a roller to drive the printing plate wherein the roller comprises an outer surface for contacting the printing plate in which the outer surface of the roller comprises at least one raised portion.

The method may comprise urging the printing plate into contact with the outersurface of the roller.

The method may comprise passing the printing plate between two rollers wherein one of the roller is driven. The separation distance between the outersurface of a first roller and an outer surface of the second roller may be less than the thickness of the printing plate to be passed therebetween.

According to a fifth aspect of the present invention there is provided cooling means for use with a printing plate oven wherein the cooling means comprise deflection means in order to flex a part of a printing plate during cooling.

15 Preferably the cooling means applies a tensile force to a printing plate during cooling.

Preferably the deflection means comprises a deflection member.

20

The deflection means may comprise guide means.

Preferably the guide means guides the printing plate in a first direction and is arranged to guide the printing plate in order to abut the deflection member which flexes and deflects the printing plate in order for the printing plate to travel in a second direction and preferably for the printing plate to travel in a second direction towards a guide member.

30

Preferably the guide means comprises a first guide member and a second guide member.

Preferably the deflection means comprises a deflecting roller.

5 Preferably the printing plate is arranged to pass between the first guide member around at least a part of the deflecting roller (and preferably around an arcuate part of the outer surface of the deflecting roller) and to the second guide member.

10 Preferably the first guide member is spaced from the second guide member by a distance less than the longitudinal length of the printing plate.

15 Preferably the printing plate is flexed laterally across the width thereof during cooling.

Preferably the deflecting roller comprises a driven deflection roller.

20 The deflecting roller may comprise a non-driven roller and may comprise a free rotating roller.

According to a sixth aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of cooling a printing plate comprising flexing at least a part of the printing plate during cooling.

Preferably the method comprises tensing at least a part of the printing plate during cooling.

30 Preferably the method comprises flexing the printing plate over a lateral direction.

According to a seventh aspect of the present invention there is provided heating apparatus for a printing plate oven comprising heating apparatus and control means wherein the control means is arranged, in use, to control the heat of the heating apparatus relative to a part of a printing plate passing therethrough.

5 Preferably the part comprises a section which may be defined on the printing plate due to the location of the 10 port relative to its longitudinal and/or lateral position on the printing plate.

15 Preferably the control means is arranged, in use, to control the heat of the heating apparatus relative to the longitudinal position of the printing plate which is located in the heating apparatus.

20 The heating apparatus may be arranged to simultaneously provide a first temperature to one part of the printing plate and a second temperature to another part of the printing plate and preferably also a temperature to a third part of the printing plate.

25 The control means may control the heat of the heating apparatus in a first period which may be an entry period.

The heat may comprise a first temperature.

30 The control means may control the heat of the heating apparatus in a second period which may be an exit period.

The heat may comprise a second temperature.

The control means may control the heat of the heating apparatus in a third period which may be an intermediary period between the entry period and the exit period.

5 The heat may comprise a third temperature.

The control means may be arranged to control the heat of the heating apparatus in a plurality of periods or sections whilst the printing plate is passing through the heating apparatus. There may be 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 such periods or sections. There may be more than 9 periods or sections.

15 The control means preferably controls the heat supplied by a heating element or plurality of heating elements in the heating apparatus.

20 Preferably the control means is arranged to control the heat applied to a printing plate passing therethrough relative to the longitudinal location of the printing plate located within the heating apparatus.

25 The control means may be arranged to control the heat applied to a part of a printing plate passing therethrough dependent upon the lateral position of the part of the printing plate.

30 The control means may be arranged to supply heat to a printing plate such that the printing plate is defined in a plurality of zones wherein each zone is arranged to be supplied with a different amount of heat.

The printing plate may be divided into a plurality of lateral sections (for example 3, 5, 7, 9 or another other suitable odd number) such that the heat supplied to outermost side sections is greater than that applied to 5 the other sections which may include a single central section, located between the side sections.

The printing plate may be divided into two, three or more longitudinal sections such that the heat applied to a 10 front section is greater than the heat applied to a rear section and also to any other intermediary sections.

The printing plate may be divided such that an intermediary section (or a plurality of intermediary 15 sections) locates between the front section and the rear section. The heat applied to the intermediary section may be less than that applied to the front section but may be greater than that applied to the rear section.

20 The heating apparatus may comprise a plurality of heating elements. The heating elements may be arranged into groups. The heating apparatus may comprise at least one central group and two lateral groups. The heating apparatus may comprise a plurality of central groups of 25 heating elements. The heating elements in a group may all generate the same heat output. Preferably the heating elements are powered by a pulsated electrical supply. The percentage of "on" time and the percentage of "off" time may be identical for each heating element with any 30 one group. Preferably this percentage defines the heat output of the or each heating element.

According to an eighth aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of controlling heating apparatus of a printing plate oven comprising controlling the heat applied to the printing plate and varying the 5 heat relative to a part of a printing plate passing through heating apparatus.

The method may comprise varying the heat laterally across the heating apparatus.

10

The method may comprise varying the heat as a printing plate passed therethrough in order to heat the printing plate dependent upon the longitudinal location of the printing plate in the heating apparatus.

15

According to a ninth aspect of the present invention there is provided ambient temperature regulation means for a printing plate oven comprising sensor means wherein the sensor means is arranged to sense the ambient temperature 20 within an oven compartment of the printing plate oven and to cool the oven compartment of the printing plate oven when a predetermined ambient temperature is reached.

Preferably the ambient temperature regulator means 25 comprises exhaust means. Preferably the exhaust means comprises a plurality of exhaust ports. Preferably the exhaust ports are operable in order to enable fluid communication between the oven compartment and an external atmosphere. The exhaust ports may be openable and 30 closable to selectively enable fluid communication between the oven compartment and external atmosphere.

The means may comprise at least one exhaust port which is permanently open and preferably comprises two exhaust ports which are permanently open. The or each exhaust port which are permanently open may be located toward the 5 lateral sides of the oven compartment. The external means may comprise at least one (and preferably two) exhaust ports which is openable and closable to selectively enable fluid to flow therethrough. The or each openable and closable exhaust ports may be located centrally in the 10 oven compartment.

The or each exhaust port may be associated with fluid flow means in order to induce or cause fluid flow therethrough. The fluid flow means may comprise a fan.

15

The exhaust port(s), once opened, is arranged, to be closed when a predetermined ambient temperature has been reached for example when the ambient temperature has been reduced to a predetermined level.

20

Preferably the temperature regulation means is arranged to maintain the ambient temperature of the oven compartment within a predetermined range or below a set temperature relative to a selected ambient temperature. The 25 temperature regulator means may be arranged, in use, to maintain the oven compartment within 1°C of the selected ambient temperature of the oven compartment.

According to a tenth aspect of the present invention there 30 is provided a method of regulating the ambient temperature in an oven compartment of a printing plate oven comprising sensing the ambient temperature within the printing plate

oven and cooling the ambient temperature when a predetermined temperature is sensed by the sensing means.

The method may comprise exhausting part of the air of the
5 oven section.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The preferred embodiments of the present invention will
10 now be described by way of example only, with reference to
the drawings that follow, in which:

Figure 1 is a side cross-section of a preferred embodiment of a printing plate oven.

15 Figure 2 is a plan view of a preferred embodiment of heating apparatus for a printing plate oven.

Figure 3 is a plan view of a preferred embodiment of
20 heating apparatus for a printing plate oven.

Figure 4 is a front cross-section of a preferred embodiment of heating apparatus for a printing plate oven.

25 Figure 5 is a front cross section of a part of a preferred embodiment of heating apparatus for a printing plate oven.

Figure 6 is a schematic view of a printing plate
30 showing a preferred embodiment a preferred embodiment of in relation exposure to heat by a preferred embodiment of control means for a printing plate oven.

Figure 7 is a perspective partially exploded front view of a preferred embodiment of drive means for a printing plate oven.

5 Figure 8 is a cross-section of a preferred embodiment of a drive roller for a printing plate oven.

Figure 9 is a front view of a preferred embodiment of drive means for a printing plate oven.

10 Figure 10 is a plan view of an embodiment of exhaust ports from within a preferred embodiment of an oven compartment.

15 Figure 11 is a diagram showing the relative heat applied to a printing plate along the longitudinal length of the printing plate in a preferred embodiment of a printing plate oven.

20 Figure 12 is a diagram showing the relative heat applied to a printing plate along the lateral width of the printing plate in a preferred embodiment of a printing plate oven.

25 Figure 13 is a partial cross-section of an embodiment of a drive roller and an urging roller showing offset raised portions.

30 Figure 14 is a partial cross-section of another embodiment of a drive roller or urging roller.

Figure 15 is a side schematic view of a printing plate passing through a preferred embodiment of cooling means.

Figure 16 is a side schematic view of a printing plate passing through a preferred embodiment of cooling means.

5

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The present invention relates to a printing plate oven 10 as shown in Figure 1. The printing plate oven 10 is 10 designed for lithographic printing plates and in particular for baking Kodak DITP gold printing plates. The printing plate oven 10 may be adjusted for other printing plates, for example flexographic printing plates as well as other lithographic printing plates. The 15 printing plate oven 10 comprises an oven compartment 14 and a cooling means 48 to cool the printing plates 12. In a preferred embodiment, the printing plate oven 10 may also comprise a finishing section to finish the printing plates 12 by applying gum and drying. This thereby 20 provides automatic apparatus for preparing printing plates 12 and an automatic process and method therefore preparing printing plates 12. However, in alternative embodiments, the printing plate oven may not include the printing apparatus and just provides the oven compartment 14 and 25 cooling means 48.

The printing plate oven 10 is an automatic printing plate baking system designed for use with DITP gold printing plates. Such machines are generally available in two 30 sizes: 1250 and 1550, indicating the maximum width in mm of plates, which can be baked. However, other suitable plates could also be used with the present invention.

Briefly, the printing plate oven 10 bakes, gums and then dries the printing plates.

The unit is operated by a microprocessor based control system and LCD operator panel providing simple, easy to use operator controls.

The following process is started whenever a printing plate is detected by sensor means 41 comprising an optical 10 sensor at the infeed. The infeed sensor 41 starts the baking process as the printing plate 12 passes over it.

The printing plate 12 is gripped by drive means comprising a pair of spring adjusted anti static rollers which 15 transport the plate at a constant speed and in particular between 1m and 1.3m per minute. The lower rollers have a castellated profile which allows residual heat to be quickly removed. The unit measures the plate length and controls the level of power delivered to the plate surface 20 by lamps in the heating apparatus. The printing plate 12 is gripped by drive means comprising rollers 92, 94 which drive and feed the printing plates 12 into the temperature-controlled oven compartment 14, where heating apparatus 20 comprising a plurality of heating elements 22 25 in the form of lamps 24 and associated reflectors 34 (preferably short wave infra red lamps) bake the printing plates 12 in a controlled manner. The IR lamps are split into three separate control areas (LEFT, INNER, RIGHT) and powers are switched at three stages (FRONT, MID, BACK) 30 during the baking process. This gives nine separate controlled areas of bake on the plate thus ensuring an even bake. However, the number of areas may be varied,

for example to account for different sized and/or shaped and/or material of the printing plates 12.

The temperature of the oven compartment 14 is closely controlled by control means. A temperature probe is fitted within the extraction line and maintains an even ambient temperature while the unit is not being used and also throughout the baking process. There are two extraction fans which are separately controlled by the control means in order to regulate the ambient temperature in the oven. These extract heat and fumes from four areas within the oven compartment 14. The outer extraction fan runs constantly and is used to control the oven compartment 14 ambient. The inner extraction fan is used when a plate is being baked thus limiting the increasing oven compartment 14 ambient as printing plates are stream fed.

The external extraction system provides the removal of fumes and hot air from the oven compartment 14 printing plate oven 10 under control. This system allows a constant extraction without changing oven compartment 14 conditions which would result in uneven bake conditions.

After the printing plate 12 leaves the oven compartment 14 it is allowed to cool while controlling and eliminating deformation using cooling means 48 whilst flexing or tensing the printing plate during cooling. The printing plate 12 then passes into a gum section. The gum is then delivered from a spray bar 110 and is spread via a spiral applicator roller 112, allowing the final gum rollers to produce a thin even film of gum on the printing plate 12. Gum is contained in an external container. It is fed by a

pump to a spray bar, which applies gum onto a spiral applicator roller and gum exit rollers. The gum then drains back to the container.

- 5 Gum flushing is provided via a gum flush pump, which takes water from a bottle and feeds directly into the gum spray bar. This is done to ensure that the feed nozzles are clear when the unit starts and closes down.
- 10 Finally, the printing plate 12 is dried on both sides by powerful jets of air. As the plate leaves the gum section, it passes via two delivery tubes which evenly direct powerful jets of air, which effectively dry the gum to provide protection to the baked plate. The dryer fan 15 is switched on and off automatically whenever a plate is processed.

Once a printing plate 12 has been through the oven compartment, the temperature of the oven compartment 14 is 20 allowed to stabilise prior to baking another printing plate.

The printing plate oven 10 is capable of providing a full bake. However it can provide run lengths in excess of 1 25 million with a partial bake.

If the machine is not being used for long periods of time a control system will exercise the machine and associated services as though a plate were being baked; this will 30 operate the machine for the period (programmable) normally 60 minutes for a period of 30 seconds. The automatic programme may be interrupted at any time by the entry of a plate.

The operation of a stop pushbutton or opening of a guard will cause the mains power to be removed from the pumps and drives.

5

The present invention and parts thereof will now be described in more detail with reference to Figures 1 to 14.

10 As shown in Figure 1, the printing plate oven 10 comprises heating apparatus 20 to heat the printing plates 12 whilst in an oven compartment 14. The heating apparatus 20 comprise a plurality of heating elements 22 each including a lamp 24 and preferably comprises a plurality of heating elements 22 comprising a plurality of lamps 24 in order to heat the printing plates 12 as the printing plates 12 pass thereunder. The lamps 12 comprise infra red lamps and more specifically short wave infra red lamps. Each heating element 22 comprises reflective means 34 associated with a respective lamp 24 in order to reflect the radiation from the lamps 12 towards the surface of the printing plates 12 as the printing plates 12 pass underneath the heating elements 22. The printing plates 12 are arranged to pass underneath the lamps 12 at a constant velocity. The heating elements 22 including elongate lamps 24 have a longitudinal axis which extends in a first direction 28, as shown in Figure 2. The printing plates 12 pass underneath the lamps 24 and travel in a second direction 30 wherein the second direction also extends along a longitudinal axis of the printing plates 12. The printing plates 12 are supported on rollers 32 or other suitable support means in the oven compartment 14. In alternative embodiments, the heating elements 22 may be

located below or to the sides of the printing plates. The heating elements 22 locate within an oven compartment 14 of the printing plate oven 10.

5 As shown in Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5, the or each lamp 24 comprises an elongate lamp or strip light which extends along a longitudinal axis 28 of the respective lamp 24. In particular, the lamps comprise halogen infra-red lamps. The lamp may comprise a short 10 wave or medium wave infra-red halogen lamp which is preferably 1kW or 2kW. The wavelength of the lamps may be chosen according to the material of the printing plates. The lamps are preferably powered by 240V. The lamps 24 are secured in the heating apparatus 20 by securement 15 brackets or mountings 25 such that the longitudinal axis 28 of each lamp 24 extends in a first direction 28 which is not parallel to a second direction 30 (the direction of the travel of the printing plates 12). Accordingly, the lamps 24 extend at an angle offset to the direction of 20 travel 30 at the printing plates 12 (the longitudinal axis of the printing plate 12). In particular, the angle, θ , between the first direction and the second direction is substantially 35°. Accordingly, the angle α , between the longitudinal axis of a heating element 22 and the lateral 25 axis across the heating apparatus 20 or the lateral axis of the printing plate 12 is substantially 125°.

The heating apparatus 10 comprises an array of heating elements 22 within the oven compartment 14 of the printing 30 plate oven 10. The arrangement of lamps 24 or heating elements 22 in the heating apparatus effectively produces a herring bone pattern. The heating elements 22 are

arranged parallel to each other across the lateral width of the heating apparatus.

The heating elements include reflecting means 34 comprising a reflective plate which is formed so as to reflect the heat from a respective lamp 24 downwardly towards the surface of the printing plate 12. The reflecting plate comprises two side sections or walls 36, 38 extending downwardly from an upper section or wall 40 located therebetween at upper parts thereof.

The side sections 36, 38 are angled in order to control and direct the heat. In particular, the reflecting means 34 is arranged to reflect the heat downwardly and within an angle extending outwardly from the lamp 24. In particular, to direct the heat within a predetermined radial angle around the lamp. Accordingly, each heating element 22 effectively produces a "footprint" of heat on the surface of the printing plate 12. Each heating element may have cooling means in particular a fan 39 to dissipate heat away from the respective heating element.

As shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, in the preferred embodiment, the reflecting means 34 maintains the heat substantially within an angle, β , of 80° radially around the heating element 22 or lamp 24 and produces an elongate "footprint" extending angularly across the surface of the printing plate 12. The angle is controlled or set to allow the outermost reflected radiation (or heat footprint thereof) from a first lamp 24 to overlap with the outermost edge of heat reflected (or heat footprint thereof) from a second adjacent lamp 24. The heat generated at the outermost portions is slightly less than

that centrally and, therefore, this is compensated by a slight overlap 27 between adjacent lamps 24.

The overlapping portion 27 produces an angled overlapping region extending parallel to the heating elements and 5 preferably provides an overlapping, 27 region of substantially 7mm which extends for substantially the full length of the heating elements 22.

10 The lamps 24 are angled relative to the first direction 30 such that if a part of the printing plate 12 passes under one end of a lamp 24 at entry then that part of the printing plate 12 will pass under another part of an adjacent lamp 24 before exiting from the heating apparatus 15 (as shown by line 31 in Figure 2). The longitudinal ends of the lamps 12 do not generate as much heat as the middle sections and, therefore, this is compensated for by passing these parts of the printing plates 12 heated by a longitudinal end of a first lamp under a part of a second 20 lamp 12. It can be seen from Figure 2 and Figure 3 that those parts of the printing plates which pass directly underneath a middle section of a lamp will not pass directly under another part of another lamp (as shown by line 22 in Figure 2) and this prevents or inhibits over 25 baking.

The heating apparatus 20 comprises a plurality of heating elements 22 including lamps 24 extending angularly across the lateral width thereof. The heating apparatus 20 30 comprises side heating elements 27 including side lamps which are not full length compared to those located centrally. The side heating elements 27 are arranged to heat the lateral sides of the printing plates 12 to ensure

that the printing plates 12 receive an even temperature across the whole surface thereof. The side lamps are the same as the central lamps but have a reduced longitudinal length. Again, the side heating elements have respective 5 reflecting means in accordance with the central elements previously described.

The angle and length of the heating elements and in particular the lamps may be varied depending upon the size 10 of printing plate and/or the material of the printing plate. The greater the angle, θ , the longer the heating elements will be needed in general. However, the longitudinal length of the heating apparatus for short printing plates may be less than that required for long 15 printing plates.

If a printing plate is relatively wide compared to its length then the heating elements may be relatively short. Similarly, if a printing plate is relatively long compared 20 to its width then the heating elements may be relatively long. This is to provide even baking of the printing plates.

The heat generated by the lamps 24 is controlled by 25 switching the lamps on and off consecutively, for example the electrical power to the lamps 24 is pulsed. The printing plate oven 10 comprises power control means which enables each individual lamp 24 to be controlled or to group the lamps such that groups provide an even 30 temperature within a particular area.

As shown in Figure 3 specifically, the lamps 24 are grouped into three which may be called a left hand side

group 42 (lateral group 1), a central group 46 and a right hand side group 44 (lateral group 2). The central group comprises six full sized lamps (but may comprise between 3 and 8 lamps) whereas the side groups comprise two full length lamps and one reduced length side lamp. However, in alternative embodiments there are any suitable number of groups and lamps within the groups. In particular, there is an odd number of groups extending across the printing plate surface such that there is always a middle section or group that can be controlled relative to the lateral side groups of which there may be 2, 4, 6 etc.

In general, central parts of a printing plate 12 receive more heat compared to lateral side parts in evenly heated ovens since the heat will conduct towards the central part from the outer parts. Accordingly, the present invention provides control means in order to reduce the power of the lamps 24 in one group compared to another group and, in particular, in the central group 46 compared to the first and second lateral groups 42, 44. As explained above, there may be further side groups located between the central group and the outermost lateral group and these intermediary groups may be controlled to produce heat between that supplied by the central group and that of the outermost groups.

Similarly, as the printing plate 12 passes underneath the lamps 24, heat will be automatically transferred to those parts of the plate not yet going through the heating apparatus 20 or oven compartment 14 and, accordingly, in a constantly evenly heated oven compartment 14, the parts of a printing plate 12 located towards the rear may be

overcooked or the first part of the printing plates 12 may be undercooked to compensate for this effect.

Accordingly, the present invention provides control means 5 to control the heat from the heating apparatus 20 as a printing plate 12 passes thereunder. In particular, the heat of the lamps 24 is reduced as the printing plate passes therethrough.

10 As demonstrated in Figure 6 and Figure 11 and Figure 12, in the preferred embodiment, as the front end of the printing plate 12 passes under the lamps 24 the lamps in the lateral groups (through the pulsated electrical supply) 42, 44 are switched on for 95% of the time and off 15 for 5% of the time whereas the lamps 24 in the central group 40 are only on for 90% of the time and off for 10% of the time. This provides a front group of sections.

Once a predetermined length 78 (for example 500mm) of the 20 printing plate 12 has passed through the (infra red sensor 41), the heat from the lamps 24 is reduced such that the lamps 24 in the lateral groups 42, 44 are on for 85% of the time and off for 15% of the time whereas the lamps 24 in the central group 46 are on for 80% of the time and off 25 for 20% of the time. This provides an intermediary group of sections.

The infra red sensor (infeed sensor 41) then detects the rear edge 50 of the printing plate 12 and reduces the heat 30 once more for a predetermined length of a rear part of the printing plate 12.

In particular, the lamps 24 in the lateral groups 42, 44 are on for 80% of the time and off for 20% of the time whereas the lamps 24 in the central part 46 are on for 70% of the time and off for 30% of the time. This provides a 5 rear group of sections.

Accordingly, the control means ensure that the printing plate is evenly baked and does not produce over baked or under baked areas or sections. In particular, the control 10 means effectively divides each printing plate into nine sections 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76 as demonstrated in Figure 6 and Figure 11 and Figure 12.

In alternative embodiments, the particular heat produced 15 can be easily varied by the control means to produce power in each section in the range of 0-100% but in preferred embodiments varies the power for each section between 60-95%. In addition, as noted above, the number of sections can be varied to any suitable number, for example 1, 3, 5, 20 7, 9 etc in groups located laterally across the printing plate and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 etc. sections located longitudinally along the printing plate. In particular, relatively large printing plates may require more sections compared to relatively small printing plates. In 25 addition, pre-baking of printing plates may require more sections to control the pre-baking of the printing plates.

The printing plate oven 10 comprises drive means in order to drive and move the printing plates into and/or out of 30 and/or through the oven compartment 14 or any other suitable part of the printing plate oven 10.

As shown in Figure 1, Figure 7, Figure 8 and Figure 9, the drive means comprises a drive roller 92 which rotates and moves the printing plates 12. The drive means also comprises urging means which urges the printing plates 5 relatively towards the drive roller 92 in order to efficiently transfer the movement of the outersurface of the drive roller to the printing plates 12. The urging means comprises an urging roller 94 which locates vertically above the drive roller 92. The outer surface 10 of the urging roller 94 is spaced from the outersurface of the drive roller 92 by a predetermined and set distance. Typically, this distance is substantially 0.2mm. Adjustment means comprising adjustment screws are provided in order to set and adjust the spacing between the co- 15 operating outersurfaces. There is a separation distance between the co-operating outersurfaces when there is no printing plate 12 located therabetween and this distance is even throughout the longitudinal lengths of the urging roller 94 and the drive roller 92.

20

When the printing plate 12 locates between the drive roller 92 and the urging roller 94 the printing plate moves the outer surface of the urging roller relatively away from the outersurface of the drive roller 92. The 25 outersurface of the drive roller 92 comprises a deformable or resilient material in order to deform when a printing plate 12 locates between the drive roller 92 and the urging means. In the preferred embodiment the outersurface of the urging roller 94 and the drive roller 30 92 comprises a deformable and resilient material, for example rubber. Accordingly, when a printing plate 12 locates between the drive roller 92 and the urging roller 94 both the outersurfaces of the drive roller 92 and the

urging roller deform. The printing plate 12 is effectively squeezed in between the drive roller 92 and the urging roller 94. This ensures that the printing plate remains in contact with the outersurface of the 5 drive roller 92 in order to efficiently transfer the movement of the printing plates 12. Accordingly, the initial separation distance between the outersurfaces of the drive roller and the urging roller is less than the thickness of a printing plate 12. The separate distance 10 can be adjusted by adjustment means in order to adjust the separation distance dependent upon the thickness and/or properties and/or material of the printing plate.

The drive roller 92 comprises raised portion 96 on the 15 outer surface thereof. The preferred embodiment of the drive roller or first roller comprises a plurality of raised portion 96. Adjacent raised portions 96 define channel portions 98 therebetween. The channel portions 98 enable hot gases to flow therethrough in order to prevent 20 over heating of a printing plate 12 passing thereover. In addition, the channel portions 98 do not make contact with the printing plate 12, and, therefore, heat is not transmitted to the printing plate 12 through the conduction of heat at these portions 98. Prior art 25 rollers comprise smooth continuous surfaces which result in the printing plates being heated whilst passing thereover and this causes the printing plates to subsequently overheat. The prior art rollers thereby act as heat sinks and tend to heat the printing plates 12. 30 Since the rollers are solid and do not enable heat to escape this may tend to at least partially bake the printing plates.

The raised portions 96 on the drive roller 92 extend around the full circumference of the drive roller 92 and effectively provide a relatively thin cylindrical surface for contacting the printing plates 12. The drive roller 5 92 comprises a plurality of raised portions 96 spaced apart along the longitudinal length of the drive roller 92. In particular, the drive roller 92 comprises 11 raised portions 96.

10 The drive roller 92 is driven by an electric motor which subsequently moves the printing plates 12 into or out of the oven compartment 14.

As shown in Figure 8, in a longitudinal cross-section the 15 upper surface (i.e. contact surface when the drive roller is located below the urging means) of the drive roller 92 is castellated. However, other shaped raised portions would also be suitable, for example smooth raised portions as shown in Figure 14. The drive roller 92 comprises an 20 outer sleeve 100 providing the raised portions 96 engaged over an inner sleeve 102.

The drive roller 92 may be located above the urging means in an embodiment.

25 In one embodiment, an urging roller may be used having raised portions together with a smooth drive roller. Accordingly, one rill still provides means for heat escape and one roller provides the drive.

30 The urging roller 94 comprises a free-wheeling roller which is rotated by movement of the printing plate 12 thereunder or thereover.

The urging roller 94 may comprise raised portions and channel portions to prevent or inhibit the transfer of heat to the printing plate. Such raised portions and 5 channel portions may be an alternative to providing raised portions 96 and channels portions 98 on the drive roller 92 or may be in addition to the raised portions 96 and channel portions 98.

10 As shown in Figure 14, in one embodiment, raised portions provided on the urging roller are longitudinally offset from the raised portions 96 of the drive roller 92. Accordingly, any single part of a printing plate 12 is not 15 contacted or supported simultaneously from above and below. Again, this further prevents the transfer of heat to the printing plates 12.

As shown in Figure 1 and Figure 15 and Figure 16, the printing plate oven 10 comprises cooling means 48 to cool 20 the printing plates 12 once the printing plates 12 have passed through the oven compartment 14.

The cooling means 48 is arranged to cool the printing plates whilst the printing plates are in tension which is 25 produced by (slightly) flexing the printing plates 12. This flexion whilst cooling prevents or inhibits the printing plates 12 from rippling whilst cooling. The printing plates 12 are flexed across the lateral width thereof which prevents any flexion or rippling occurring 30 and especially in the longitudinal direction of the printing plates 12. In prior art cooling means, the printing plates are not flexed or in tension and ripples tend to be produced especially with the grain of the

printing plate. The present invention is arranged to prevent any ripples occurring that are greater than approximately 3mm in height.

5 The cooling means 48 comprises a deflection member in the form of a deflection roller 50 which locates between a first guide member 52 and a second guide member 54. The printing plate 12 is arranged to abut and co-operate with the first guide member 52 and to be guided towards the
10 outer surface of the deflection roller 50. The surface of the deflection roller 50 locates at the same height or lower than the upper guide surface of the first guide member 52. The deflection roller flexes the printing plate 12 downwardly. The printing plate 12 flexes at a
15 lower surface of the deflecting roller towards the second guide member, as shown in Figure 1, Figure 15 and Figure 16. In one embodiment, the printing plate may flex around a lower portion (and specifically a lower arcuate portion) of the deflection roller 50 and is then directed towards
20 the second guide member 54. The upper surface of the second guide member 54 is located above the lower surface of the deflection roller 50. The printing plate 12 is then driven over the surface of the second guide member 54 and towards a gumming section.

25

In a preferred embodiment, the deflection roller 50 is not driven but freely rotates as a printing plate 12 passes thereunder. In an alternative embodiment, the deflection roller 50 is driven. Driven deflection rollers may enable
30 greater tension and flexing to be applied to the printing plates 12 by forcing a greater flexion angle in the printing plates.

As shown in Figure 15 and Figure 16 the printing plate 12 is guided by a first guide member 52 towards a deflection member comprising a freely rotating deflection roller 50. The roller may have a deformable and/or resilient 5 outersurface. The deflection roller deflects the printing plate towards a second guide member 54 such that the printing plate is flexed and is in tension along a lateral axis across the lateral width thereof. The or each guide members 52, 54 comprises plastic angled strips which may 10 be at an angle of between 30° and 45° and preferably substantially 33°. The guide members provide support surfaces for the underneath of the printing plates.

The printing plate will cause rotation of the deflection 15 roller. The guide member may provide angled support surfaces 52, 54 below the printing plate. In the preferred embodiment, the guide members only provide support surface 52, 54 from below. In addition, the deflection roller may be driven in order to flex and tense 20 the printing plate by a greater amount. The printing plate may just contact a relatively short area or short arcuate surface of the deflection roller. However, the printing plate may be caused to flex around an arcuate portion of the deflection roller.

25

The oven compartment 14 comprises ambient temperature regulation means in order to regulate the ambient temperature within the oven compartment 14. The ambient temperature regulation means comprises a heat sensor 30 located within a part of the oven compartment and in particular in a flow part of the oven compartment where ambient air is flowing. If the ambient temperature rises by a predetermined amount, for example by greater than

1°C, then the temperature regulation means is arranged to cool the ambient air temperature in order to retain the ambient temperature within a predetermined range, i.e. within 1°C.

5

This is particularly useful for long print runs where the ambient air temperature in the oven compartment 14 would tend to rise. This would occur when preparing printing plates for full colour prints where several plates (for 10 example 4 or 8) may be baked consecutively within a run. In addition, runs may be used to prepare numerous printing plates.

As shown in Figure 10, the temperature regulation means 15 comprises an exhaust or a plurality of exhausts or exhaust ports 85, 86 (or extraction ports) which is or are arranged to remove hot air and/or fumes from the oven compartment 14 once the temperature has risen above the set or predetermined valve.

20

The exhaust means comprises two fans and four exhaust ports 85, 86 located within the oven compartment 14. Accordingly, as soon as the temperature has risen by greater than 1°C the exhaust ports are opened and the fans 25 are operated until a temperature sensor within the oven compartment 14 detects and senses that the selected ambient temperature has been restored. In prior art printing plate ovens, the ambient air temperature is not regulated and, particularly, in large continuous runs, the 30 ambient temperature within the oven compartment 14 will rise as the printing plates pass through the oven compartment 14. This will overbake the later baked

printing plates and/or under bake earlier baked printing plates.

As shown in Figure 10, the oven compartment 14 comprises extraction or exhaust ports 85, 86 which are arranged to remove hot air and fumes from the oven compartment 14. In a preferred embodiment, the oven compartment 14 has two side extraction ports 85 and two central extraction ports 86. The two side extraction ports 85 are continuously open and are associated with a first fan to enable hot air and fumes to be continuously extracted from the oven. These are in communication with the first fan. The two central extraction (or exhaust) ports 86 are selectively opened and closed by ambient temperature regulation means and are associated with a second fan. Rather than physically opening and closing the ports the fan may be switched on and off the effectively open these ports. However, in one embodiment the ports may be both physically opened and closed and the second fan may also be switched on and off. The ambient temperature regulation means comprises a temperature sensor located within the oven compartment which detects and senses the ambient temperature within the oven compartment 14. Once the ambient temperature rises above a selected temperature by which temperature regulation means opens the central exhaust ports 86 in order to remove hot air. The central ports 86 may be in communication with one or more fans to extract the hot air and fumes. This reduces the temperature of the ambient air within the oven compartment 14. The temperature sensor continues to sense and detect the ambient temperature and once this falls to a set level the exhaust ports 86 are closed and/or the second fan is switched off to prevent the ambient temperature falling

below a predetermined level. This thereby produces a cycle whereby the ambient air temperature rises, the central exhaust ports 86 open and/or the second fan is switched on, the ambient air temperature falls and the 5 central exhaust ports 86 close and/or the second fan is switched off. This cycle maintains the ambient air temperature within the oven compartment 14 within a predetermined range, for example within 1°C or 2°C or 5°C or 10°C of a selected ambient air temperature level.

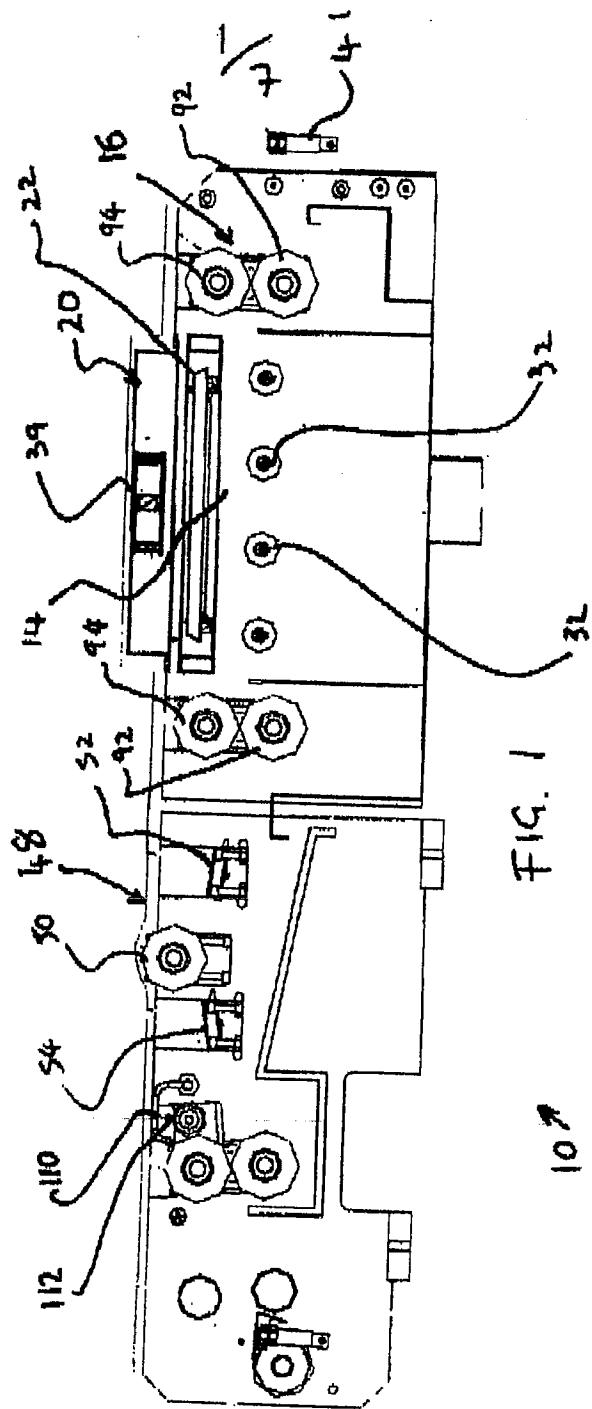
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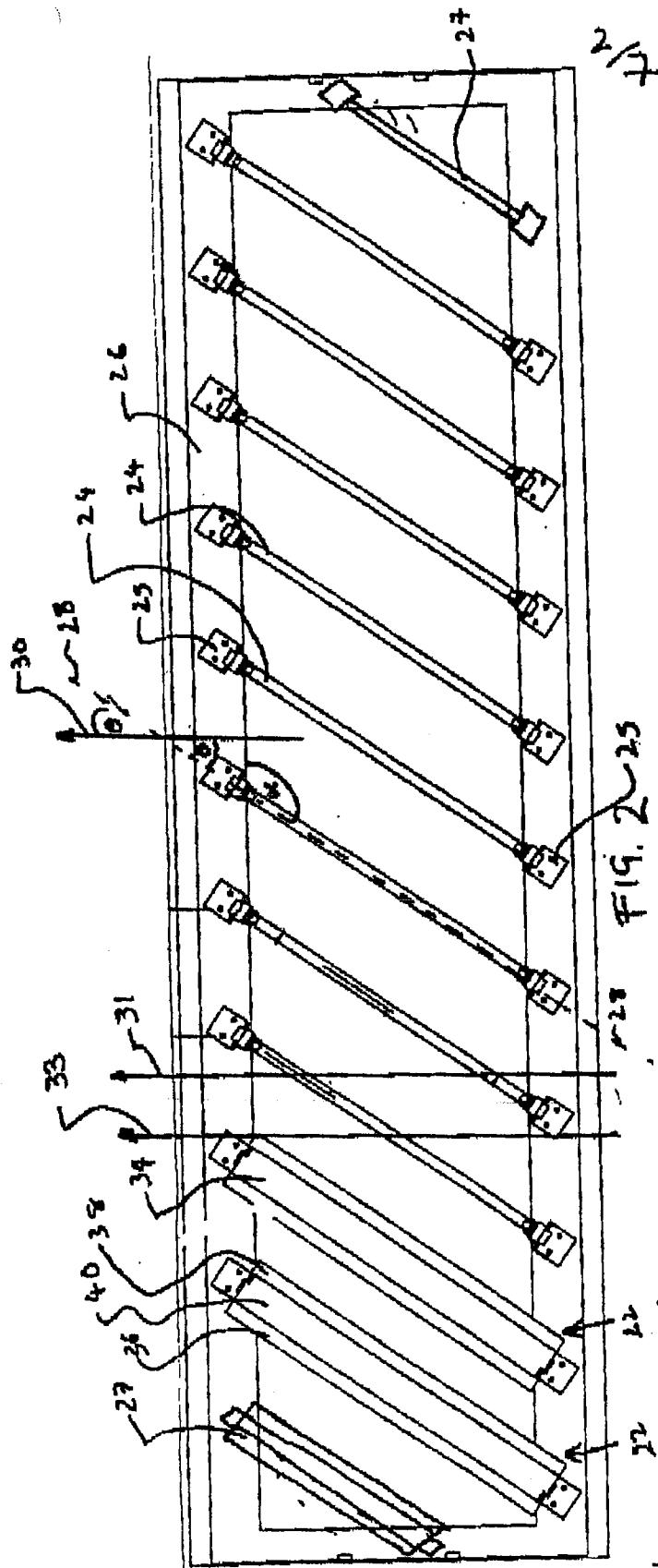
Attention is directed to all papers and documents which are filed concurrently with or previous to this specification in connection with this application and which are open to public inspection with this 15 specification, and the contents of all such papers and documents are incorporated herein by reference.

All of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and 20 drawings), and/or all of the steps of any method or process so disclosed, may be combined in any combination, except combinations where at least some of such features and/or steps are mutually exclusive.

25 Each feature disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings) may be replaced by alternative features serving the same, equivalent or similar purpose, unless expressly stated otherwise. Thus, unless expressly stated otherwise, each 30 feature disclosed is one example only of a generic series of equivalent or similar features.

The invention is not restricted to the details of the foregoing embodiment(s). The invention extends to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the features disclosed in this specification (including any 5 accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), or to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the steps of any method or process so disclosed.





22 22 - 228 FIG. 2-25



FIG. 4

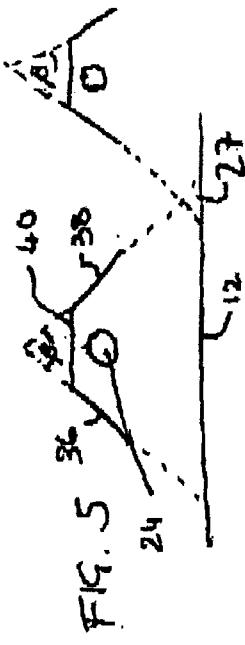


FIG. 5

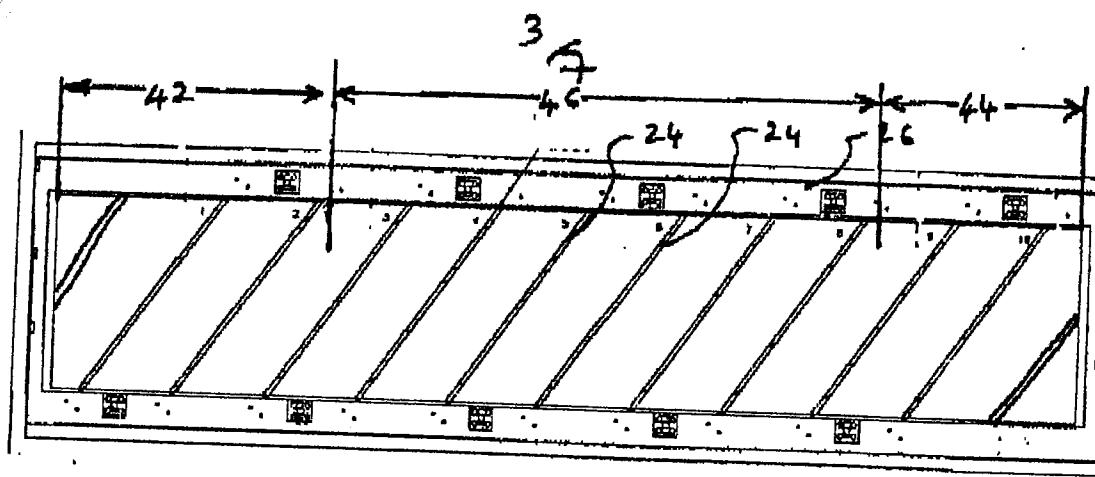


FIG. 3

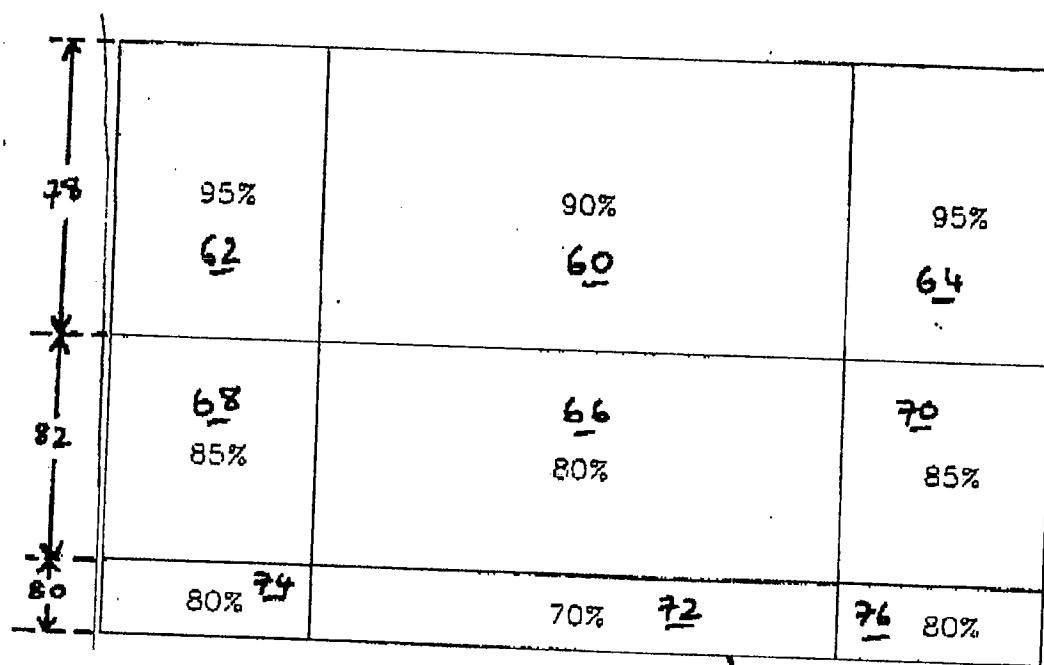
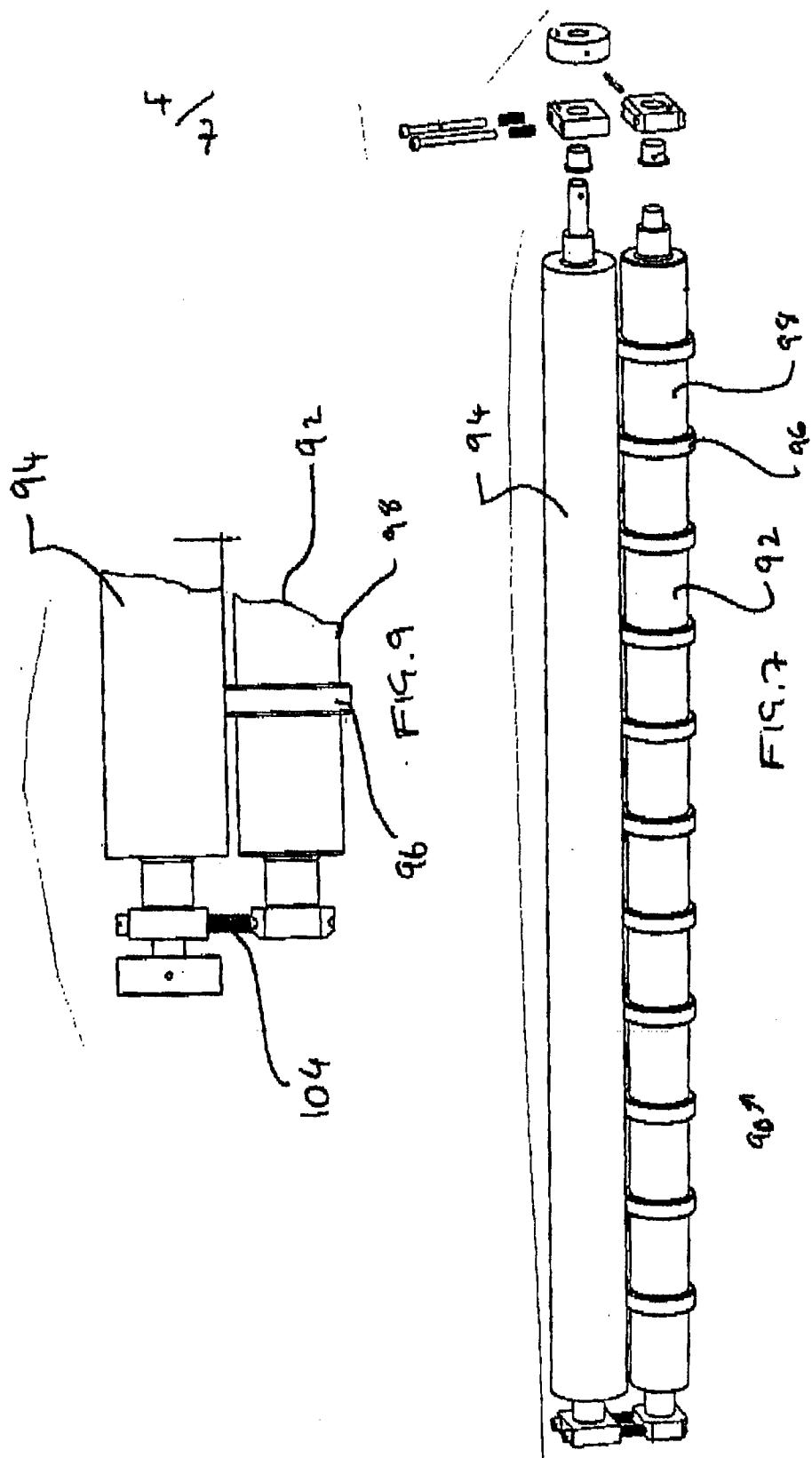
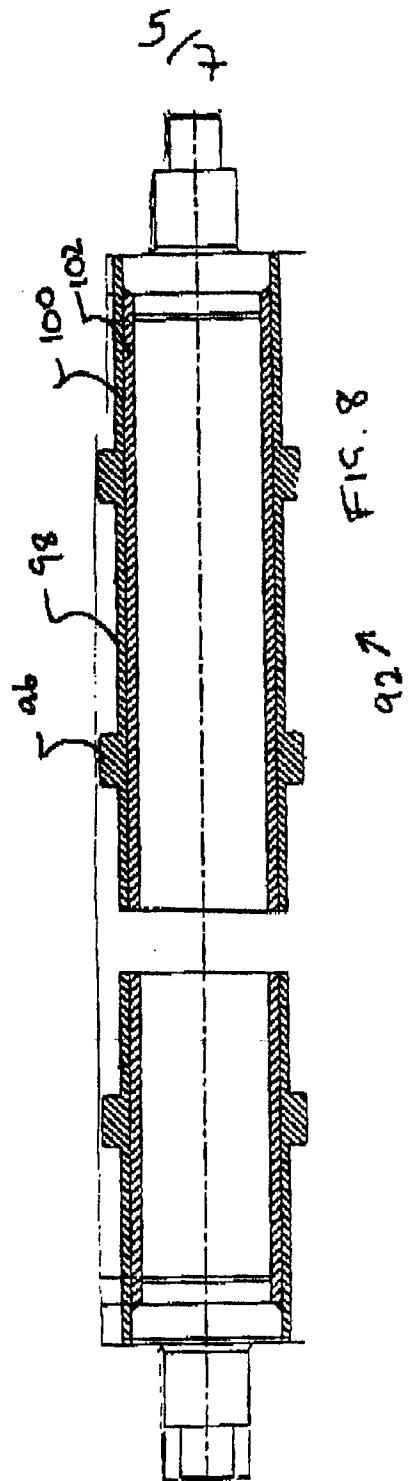


FIG. 6





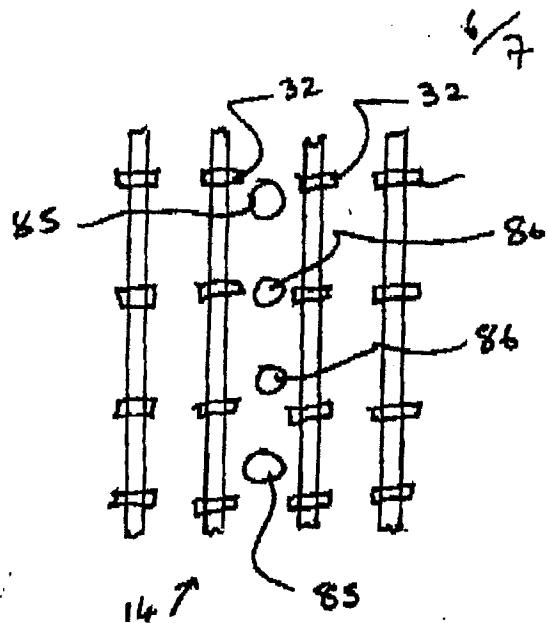


FIG. 10

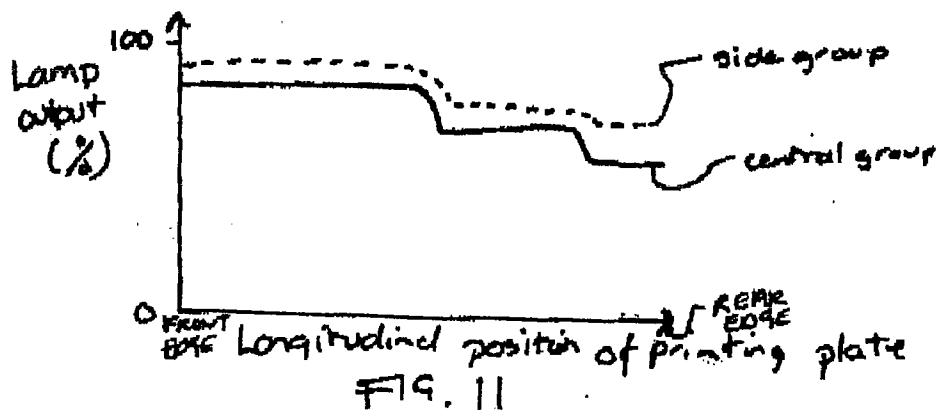


FIG. 11

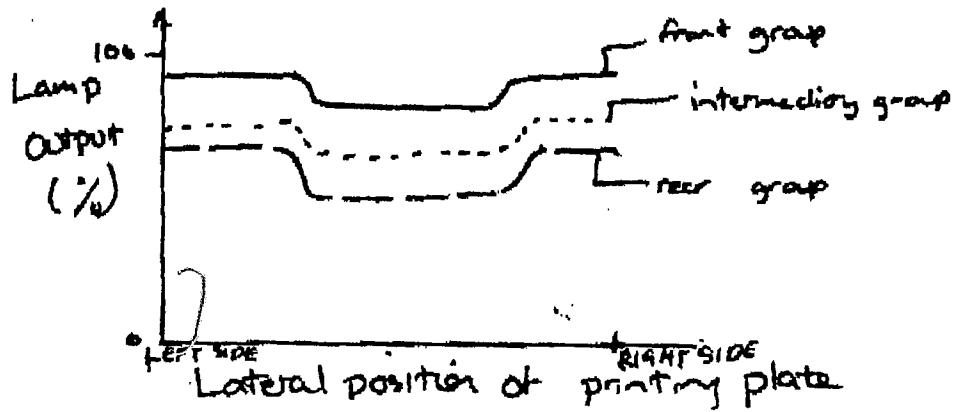


FIG. 12

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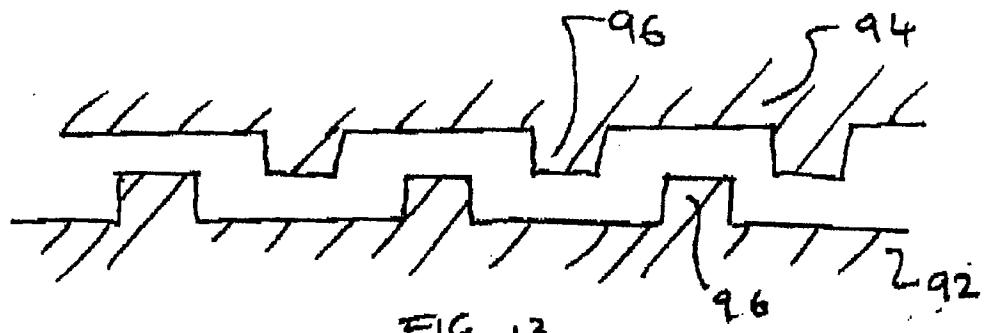


FIG. 13

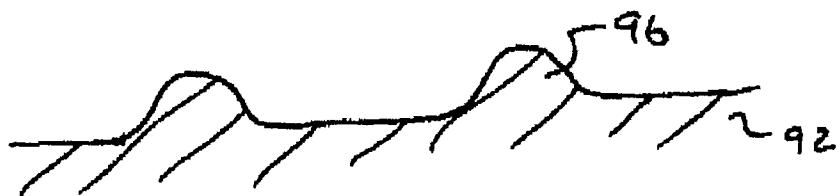
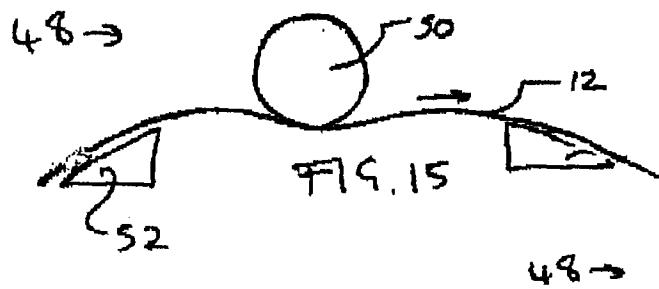


FIG. 14



79.15

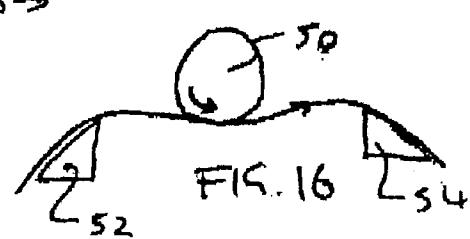


FIG. 16 

061260

FARNDALE SYSTEMS LTD

INVOICE No 0075
DATE: 23 OCT 2003

12,Partridge Drive,
Clayton Heights,
Bradford.
BD6 3XU

Supply the services of J.Cruse only to

Heights UK Ltd
Wainstalls,
Halifax,
HX2 7TJ

Purpose

Supply of electrical/electronic design services for the month of OCT 2003.

Rate based on min 37.5 hrs / week
Discount monthly rate : £3,200

Amount Due : £3,200

Regards

J.Cruse (Managing Director)

